Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Lead, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.06	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable[5]	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.0004	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable[5]	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.06	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable[5]	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable[3,4]	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.6	—	—
4,4'-DDT[4]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	4.0E-06	—	—
Total PCBs[4]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.2E-06	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate[5]	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—

For Footnotes, see page 34.

Table F-11. Summary of WQBELs – Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[1]			
Copper, Total Recoverable[3,4]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.04	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.08	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable[5a]	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.08	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable[3,4]	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.85	—	—
4,4'-DDT[4]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.1E-05	—	—
Total PCBs[4]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.8E-06	—	—

For Footnotes, see page 34.

Table F-12. Summary of WQBELs – Discharge Point 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[1]			
Copper, Total Recoverable[3,4]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.12	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable[3,4]	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.2	—	—
4,4'-DDT[4]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.00001	—	—
Total PCBs[4]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	3E-06	—	—
Benzene[5]	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.01	—	—

Footnotes for Tables F-9, F-10, F-11, and F-12:

1. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

   i. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and

   ii. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival. Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in section V of the MRP (Attachment E).

2. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); 1.02 MGD Dischare point 004); and are calculated as follows:

   Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day

3. The newly calculated limitations for copper and zinc are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR/SIP procedures. The exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 404(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).

4. The new effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.

5. Original limitations were based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over from Order No. R4-2007-0039.

5a The new effluent limitations for nickel at Discharge Point 003 is based on CTR-SIP procedures.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(l) require final effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders.

Effluent limitations for discharges of storm water effluent from Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 for pH, temperature, oil and grease, phenolic compounds and acute toxicity are carried over from Order No. R4-2007-0039 based on limitations established for similar facilities in the region. Effluent limitations for BOD, TSS, settleable solids, and turbidity were included for storm water discharges at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 based on BPJ because these pollutants were detected at Discharge Point 003 and are consistent with limitations prescribed in similar permits. Petroleum compounds may be pickup by storm water runoff from the facility, and as mentioned above, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is a pollutant of concern. TPH was detected (concentrations of 0.34 µg/L – 0.38 µg/L) in storm water samples collected at Discharge Point 003 during the permit term. Therefore, an effluent limitation for TPH was included at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003. For Discharge Point 004 TPH monitoring is required to collect data to determine reasonable potential since the discharge is hydrostatic test water, not storm water.

WQBELs for priority pollutants at Discharge Points 001 and 002 [e.g., arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver (applicable to Discharge Point 001 only), thallium, zinc, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate] are carried forward in this Order as discussed in Section IV.C.4.c. of this Fact Sheet. There have been no discharges from these outfalls during the existing permit term. However, the type of permitted discharge (storm water) has not changed and the Regional Water Board determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility. WQBELs for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge Point 003 are not included in this Order based on the results of RPA of the monitoring data submitted, the discharge did not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of water quality standards for these pollutants.

Effluent limitations for discharges of hydrostatic test water through Discharge Point 004 for pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, BOD_5, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, chlorine residual, benzene, and acute toxicity are being carried over from the previous Order (Order No. R4-2007-0039). The Regional Water Board determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility.

This Order includes effluent limitations for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs based on the approved Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs at Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40,

Code Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations included in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with the exception of copper, and zinc at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for nickel, arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge point 003. As discussed below, this relaxation of effluent limitations is authorized under CWA section 402(o)(1) because it is in compliance with CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) is permissible.

In this case, backsliding from the existing effluent limitations for copper, and zinc is authorized because the revised effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs which will assure the attainment of water quality standards. The new effluent limitations for copper and zinc are established based on final concentration-based WLAs converted from the saltwater CTR chronic criterion using the CTR saltwater default translator, and relevant implementation provisions in section 1.4 of the State Implementation Policy.

The effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge Point 003 were removed based on the results of the reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The discharge monitoring data collected during the existing permit term (past 5 years) indicated arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standards. Therefore, no effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate are included in this Order. The removal of effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4) because: the quality of the receiving water with respect to arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate equals or exceeds levels necessary to protect beneficial uses; there is no reasonable potential for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in the discharge to cause the receiving water to exceed water quality standards; levels of arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in the discharge are not expected to increase during this permit term; no lowering of receiving water quality should result from the discharge of arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at currently monitored levels; and the removal of effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is consistent with state and federal antidegradation policies. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the exceptions to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board

established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The limits included hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or water quality degradation. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. Therefore, the issuance of this permit is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, TSS, phenolic compounds, settleable solids, sulfide, and total residual chlorine. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements per 40 CFR sections 419.22(e)(2), 419.23(e)(2), and 419.24(e)(2).

In addition to the technology-based effluent limitations, the SWPPP, BMPs, and the SPCC Plan will also serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

The following Tables summarize the final effluent limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

Table F-13. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[9]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	120	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	60	--	--	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [7]	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	300	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds [4]	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	4.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[5]	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.4	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	65.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.3	—	—	—	
Copper, Total Recoverable[6,7]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.02	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Mercury, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.0004	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Silver, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	2.2	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.01	—	—	—	
Thallium, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT [6,7]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[9]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Total PCBs[6,7,10]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate[8]	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR
Chrysene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42.

Bacteria Limitation Requirements Are Applicable to Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004:

1. Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean Limits

   i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
   ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
   iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

2.. Single Sample Limits

   i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
   ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
   iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
   iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to total coliform exceeds 0.1.

The bacteria limitations were based on WQS applicable to Los Angeles Inner Harbor. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Table F-14. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[9]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	120	—	—	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[9]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	60	--	--	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [7]	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	300	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds [4]	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	4.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[5]	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.4	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	65.1	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.3	—	—	—	
Copper, Total Recoverable[6,7]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.02	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Mercury, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.0004	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Thallium, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT [6,7]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—	
Total PCBs[6,7,10]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate[8]	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR
Chrysene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42.

Table F-15. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[9]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	180	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	90	--	--	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [7]	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	450	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds [4]	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	6.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[5]	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Copper, Total Recoverable[6,7]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.04	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.08	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—	—	CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.08	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable [6,7]	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.85	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT [6,7]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.1E-05	—	—	—	
Total PCBs[6,7,10]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.8E-06	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR
Chrysene[7]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[11]	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42

Footnotes for Tables F-13, F-14, and F-15:

1 BP = Basin Plan; TP = Thermal Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL= Total Maximum Daily Load; and WP = White Paper.

2 Mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Point 001 and 002); and 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

3 The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

a. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and

b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

4 Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.

5 TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C_4-C_{12}), TPH diesel (C_{13}-C_{22}), and TPH oil (C_{23+}).

6 The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.

The new limitations for copper and zinc are less stringent than the existing Order No. R4-2007-0039. However, the exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).

7 During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedance. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.

8 The effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2007-0039 were calculated based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over in this permit except for nickel at Discharge Point 003 in which the limits were calculated based on the monitoring data submitted using the CTR-Sip procedures.

9 Performance goals are intended to ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels currently achieved by the permitted facility. These performance goals are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the facility. They act as triggers to determine when sediement monitoring is required for this category of pollutants.

10 Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

11 CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the performance goals are based on the CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs; benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. The benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene were selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds.

Table F-16. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[7]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	225	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	128	--	--	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal[7]	Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[5]	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	—	638	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	—	--	—	0.1	—	BP, BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	-	—	0.9	—	
Sulfide	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day[2]	—	9	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Copper, Total Recoverable[4,5]	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable [4,5]	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.12	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable [4,5]	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	1.2	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT [4,5]	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.00001	—	—	—	
Total PCBs[4,5,8]	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	3E-06	—	—	—	
Benzene[6]	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E,CTR-SIP
	lbs/day[2]	—	0.01	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene[5]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[9]	CTR
Chrysene[5]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049[9]	CTR

1 BP = Basin Plan; TP = Thermal Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL= Total Maximum Daily Load; and WP = White Paper.

2 Mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 1.02 MGD and calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

3 The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

a. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and

b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

4 The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.

The new limitations for copper and zinc are less stringent than the existing Order No. R4-2007-0039. However, the exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).

[5] During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedance. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.

[6] The effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2007-0039 were calculated based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over in this permit.

[7] Performance goals are intended to ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels currently achieved by the permitted facility. These performance goals are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the facility. They act as triggers to determine when sediement monitoring is required for this category of pollutants.

[8] Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[9] CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the performance goals are based on the CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs; benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. The benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene were selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds.

4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis limitation based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production.

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)
where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)
Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)
Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

E. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

F. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed order.

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (part 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. If there is reasonable potential (RP) or a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL WLA, then WQBELs are included in this Order to ensure protection of WQS.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order includes similar monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2007-0039 in the Monitoring Location EFF-001 at Discharge Point 001, Monitoring Location EFF-002 at Discharge Point 002, Monitoring Location EFF-003 at Discharge Point 003, and Monitoring Location EFF-004 at Discharge Point 004. Monitoring for BOD, turbidity, settleable solids, bacteria, TPH, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs including benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene at Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004 (no TPH limits) has been included in this Order to determine compliance with the newly established effluent limitations. Monitoring for TPH is required at Discharge Point 004 to collect data for reasonable potential analysis.

Since the discharge is infrequent, collection of more samples over the duration of a discharge is needed to adequately characterize the effluent quality. This Order includes a monitoring frequency during extended discharge events of once per week for most of the pollutants.

The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. This Order includes limitations and monitoring requirements for acute toxicity.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water monitoring requirements established in Order No. R4-2007-0039 have been included in this Order to provide data to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established. Monitoring has been established at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002 for pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, fecal coliform, salinity, and ammonia nitrogen. The Facility is also required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of: floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001, within 50 feet of Discharge Point 004 by Battery 1. The Discharger must analyze temperature, pH, and salinity of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

E. Sediment Monitoring Requirements of the Effluent

The Harbor Toxics TMDL requires attainment with the TMDL's interim sediment allocations. This Order implements this requirement in a framework of effluent limits,

effluent performance goals, sediment monitoring thresholds, and effluent monitoring requirements. Attainment with the interim sediment allocations shall be demonstrated, as specified in Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, and 8, page 18, and Table 9, pages 19 and 20 of this Order. These requirements will ensure that discharges from Ultramar do not contribute significantly to contaminant sediment concentrations in the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

F. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm water monitoring requirements

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP, rainfall monitoring and visual storm water monitoring requirements are specified during discharge events.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42.

40 CFR sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR section 123 and Order No 2007-0039. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan or revisions to the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan.** This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Order No. R4-2007-0039 required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP. This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water from being discharged directly into the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water or the hydrostatic test water. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR section 122.44(k).

b. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). Order No. R4-2007-0039 required the Discharger to develop and implement BMPs in order to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the discharge. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the BMPP. The BMPP may be included as a component of the SWPPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e., spills) do not occur at the Facility.

The Harbor Toxics TMDL addresses BMPs as follows:

> *"When permits for responsible parties are revised, the permits should provide mechanisms to make adjustments to the required BMPs as necessary to ensure their adequate performance. If proposed structural and non-structural BMPs adequately implement the waste load allocations then additional controls will not be necessary. Alternatively, if the proposed structural and non-structural BMPs selected prove to be inadequate then additional structural and non-structural BMPs or additional controls may be required."*

Special Provision VI.C.3 requires the Discharger to update and maintain a BMPP, as a component of the SWPPP, that incorporates requirements contained in Appendix G. Appendix G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Considering that discharges are infrequent, Special Provision VI.C.3 and Appendix G requirements satisfy the TMDL component to address BMP performance for this Facility.

c. Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in

this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Ultramar, Incorporated – Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on August 15, 2013.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: September 12, 2013
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Nature of Hearing

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

Ex Parte Communications Prohibited: As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Board must be directed to staff.

E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than 20 business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

F. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy submitted to Rosario Aston at raston@waterboards.ca.gov. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be

received no later than close of business on August 15, 2013. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

G. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 3 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of 15 business days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on October 3, 2013. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must *receive* the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality

or will be provided upon request.

The State Water Board's mailing address is the following:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576- 6600.

J. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site- specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

III. Planning and Organization

A. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans

ASSESSMENT PHASE
Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE
Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

Train employees
Implement BMPs
Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

EVALUATION / MONITORING

Conduct annual site evaluation
Review monitoring information
Evaluate BMPs
Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

A. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

B. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

C. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

E. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

V. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored,

received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

1. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

2. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

   The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

5. **Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

   All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

   Non-storm water discharges (other boiler blowdown and boiler condensate permitted under the Order) that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

6. **Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

B. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

VII. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

1. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

2. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

B. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

VIII. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B

EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional

structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv)

schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP General Requirements

A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

E. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

F. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS (µg/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography
GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
DCP - Direct Current Plasma
COLOR – Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	[1]
2	Arsenic	7440382	[1]
3	Beryllium	7440417	[1]
4	Cadmium	7440439	[1]
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	[1]
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	[1]
6	Copper	7440508	[1]
7	Lead	7439921	[1]
8	Mercury	7439976	[1]
9	Nickel	7440020	[1]
10	Selenium	7782492	[1]
11	Silver	7440224	[1]
12	Thallium	7440280	[1]
13	Zinc	7440666	[1]
14	Cyanide	57125	[1]
15	Asbestos	1332214	[1]
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	[1]
17	Acrolein	107028	[1]
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	[1]
19	Benzene	71432	[1]
20	Bromoform	75252	[1]
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	[1]
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	[1]
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	[1]
24	Chloroethane	75003	[1]
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	[1]
26	Chloroform	67663	[1]
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	[1]
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	[1]
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	[1]
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	[1]
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	[1]
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	[1]
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	[1]
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	[1]
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	[1]
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	[1]
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	[1]
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	[1]
39	Toluene	108883	[1]
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	[1]
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	[1]
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	[1]

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	[1]
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	[1]
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	[1]
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	[1]
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	[1]
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	[1]
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	[1]
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	[1]
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	[1]
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	[1]
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	[1]
54	Phenol	108952	[1]
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	[1]
56	Acenaphthene	83329	[1]
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	[1]
58	Anthracene	120127	[1]
59	Benzidine	92875	[1]
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	[1]
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	[1]
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	[1]
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	[1]
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	[1]
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	[1]
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	[1]
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	[1]
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	[1]
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	[1]
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	[1]
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	[1]
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	[1]
73	Chrysene	218019	[1]
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	[1]
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	[1]
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	[1]
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	[1]
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	[1]
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	[1]
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	[1]
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	[1]
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	[1]
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	[1]
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	[1]
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	[1]
86	Fluoranthene	206440	[1]

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
87	Fluorene	86737	[1]
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	[1]
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	[1]
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	[1]
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	[1]
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	[1]
93	Isophorone	78591	[1]
94	Naphthalene	91203	[1]
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	[1]
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	[1]
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	[1]
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	[1]
99	Phenanthrene	85018	[1]
100	Pyrene	129000	[1]
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	[1]
102	Aldrin	309002	[1]
103	alpha-BHC	319846	[1]
104	beta-BHC	319857	[1]
105	gamma-BHC	58899	[1]
106	delta-BHC	319868	[1]
107	Chlordane	57749	[1]
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	[1]
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	[1]
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	[1]
111	Dieldrin	60571	[1]
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	[1]
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	[1]
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	[1]
115	Endrin	72208	[1]
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	[1]
117	Heptachlor	76448	[1]
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	[1]
119	PCB-1016	12674112	[1]
120	PCB-1221	11104282	[1]
121	PCB-1232	11141165	[1]
122	PCB-1242	53469219	[1]
123	PCB-1248	12672296	[1]
124	PCB-1254	11097691	[1]
125	PCB-1260	11096825	[1]
126	Toxaphene	8001352	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Fact Sheet Attachment 3
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Calculation of Effluent Limits (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)
Discharge Point 003

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)						Lowest C	REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)									
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:			MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all 8 data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only											
1	Antimony	ug/L	0.6	0.77						4300.00	4300.00	No	No	Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
2	Arsenic	ug/L	0.6	5.3			69.00	36.00			36.00	No	No	Y	N		26.5		B>=C, Step 7		No
3	Beryllium	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria						Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		0.545		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
4	Cadmium	ug/L	0.6	1			42.25	9.36		Narrative	9.36	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
5a	Chromium (III)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria						Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	10		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L	0.6	0.76			1107.75	50.38		Narrative	50.38	No	No	Y	N		2.4		B<=C, Step 7		No
6	Copper	ug/L	0.6	45.9			4.78	3.73			3.73	Yes	Yes	Y	N		22		Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in		Yes
7	Lead	ug/L	0.6	18			220.62	8.52		Narrative	8.52	Yes	Yes	Y	N		7.73		B<=C, Step 7		Yes
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6				Reserved	Reserved		0.051	0.051			Y	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.6	6.8			74.75	8.28		4600.00	8.28	No	No	Y	N		11.4		Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in		Yes
10	Selenium	ug/L	0.6	0.7			290.58	71.14		Narrative	71.14	No	No	Y	N		22.5		B<=C, Step 7		No
11	Silver	ug/L	0.6	1			2.24				2.24	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
12	Thallium	ug/L	0.6	1						6.30	6.30	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.6	413			98.14	85.63			85.63	Yes	Yes	Y	N		55		Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in		Yes
14	Cyanide	ug/L	0.6				1.00	1.00		220000.00	1.00			Y	Y	5		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.16		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	ug/L	0.6							0.000000014	0.000000014			Y	Y	4.00E-07		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
17	Acrolein	ug/L	0.6	50						780	780	No	No	Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6							0.66	0.660			Y	Y	2		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
19	Benzene	ug/L	0.6	1.2						71	71.00	No	No	Y	N		0.5		B<=C, Step 7		No
20	Bromoform	ug/L	0.6	2						360	360.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.6	0.5						4.4	4.40	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1						21000	21000	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	0.6	1						34	34.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
26	Chloroform	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y				No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	0.6	1						46	46.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.5						99	99.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	1						3.2	3.200	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.6	1						39	39.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	0.6	2						1700	1700	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	0.6	1						29000	29000	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	0.6	5						4000	4000	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	5						1600	1600.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	1						11	11.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	1						8.85	8.85	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
39	Toluene	ug/L	0.6	1.2						200000	200000	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	1						140000	140000	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	1						42	42.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	1						81	81.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.5						525	525.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	10						400	400.00	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	10						790	790.00	No	No	Y	Y	2		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	10						2300	2300.00	No	No	Y	Y	2		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
48	4,6-dinitro-2-cresol (and/or methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	20						765	765.00	No	No	Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	20						14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-cresol)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6				13.00	7.90		8.2	7.90			Y	N		0.63		B<=C, Step 7		No
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	10						4600000	4600000	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6							6.5	6.5			Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	10						2700	2700	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	10						110000	110000	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
59	Benzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.00054	0.00054			Y	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B. Step 7		No
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	N		0.0156		B>D & <ff ND, Step 7		Yes
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc

Fact Sheet Attachment J
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Calculation of Effluent Limits (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)
Discharge Point 003

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)							REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)									
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:												
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info, ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?
54	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	N	0.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
55	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
56	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6							1.4	1.400			Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
57	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	10						170000	170000	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
58	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6							5.9	5.9			Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
59	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10						5200	5200	No	No	Y	N		1.2		B<=C, Step 7		No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	0.6	10						4300	4300	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	N		0.13		B>C & all ND, Step 7		no
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	10						17000	17000	No	No	Y	N		0.11		B<=C, Step 7		No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.077	0.08			Y	Y	5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10						120000	120000	No	No	Y	N		0.4		B<=C, Step 7		No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10						2900000	2900000	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10						12000	12000	No	No	Y	N		0.47		B<=C, Step 7		No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6							9.10	9.10			Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6							0.54	0.540			Y	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	10						370	370	No	No	Y	N		0.66		B<=C, Step 7		No
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	10						14000	14000	No	No	Y	N		0.075		B<=C, Step 7		No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6							0.00077	0.00077			Y	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	9						50	50.00	No	No	Y	Y	2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	20						17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6							8.9	8.9			Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	10						600	600.0	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		4		No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	20						1900	1900	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6							8.10	8.100			Y	Y	2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
97	N-Nitroso-n-Propylamine	ug/L	0.6							1.40	1.400			Y	Y	5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	10						16	16.0	No	No	Y	Y	1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		0.3		No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
100	Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	10						11000	11000	No	No	Y	N		0.2		B<=C, Step 7		No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6				1.36			0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.005						0.013	0.0130	No	No	Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.01						0.046	0.046	No	No	Y	Y	0.01		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.01			0.16			0.063	0.063	No	No	Y	Y	0.02		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.01		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Un
107	Chlordane	ug/L	0.6				0.09	0.004		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	0.6				0.13	0.001		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.01		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	0.6							0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	0.6							0.00084	0.00084			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	0.6				0.71	0.0019		0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.005			0.034	0.0087		240	0.0087	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.005			0.034	0.0087		240	0.0087	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.01						240	240	No	No	Y	Y	0.01		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
115	Endrin	ug/L	0.6				0.037	0.0023		0.81	0.0023			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	0.6	0.01						0.81	0.81	No	No	Y	Y	0.01		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	0.6				0.053	0.0038		0.00021	0.00021			Y	Y	0.01		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6				0.053	0.0036		0.00011	0.00011			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
119	PCBs sum (1)	ug/L	0.6					0.03		0.00017	0.00017			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
120	Toxaphene	ug/L	0.6				0.21	0.0002		0.00075	0.0002			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
Un = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria
C = Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water data